Frith of Tay is dotted with peripatotic philosophers;

fer it is the custom of the British Association to meet

in a different town every year. This year Scotland

is distinguished by the presence of this learned

and enterprising body. Many persons, even in

England, contound this association of the eightworded name with a nine-worded offshoot of it. Be it known therefore, to all whom it may concern, that "The British Association for the Advancement of Science" is one society, and "The National Association for the Promotion of Social Science" is another. The British Science Sociaty as for brevity I name it and which weeks to day

ty, as for brevity I name it, and which meets to-day in Dundee, was founded in 1831. The Social Science ociety was set on foot 11 years ago by Mr. G. Wood-

maze of buildings where Dr. Johnson fived and wan-dered, Mr. Spottiswoode, the treasurer and printer of the association, is supposed to burrow. His place of business is as inaccessible as the North-West pas-sage. And when attained the reference is to a place

still more inscrutable, where what you want wa never heard of within the memory of any one there

The room where poor Chatterton, the unfortunate and precocious poet, poisoned himself, overlooks the place, and any one would be glad to do likewise who had to trace the vital point of the British Association.

and not a few heard of the invitation to attend one or two years after the meeting was over. Nobedy but philosophers could afford to act in this way. But their own merits, when they do speak, atones for all, and the activity of the press makes up for their eccentric deficencies. It, however, speaks highly for the love and popularity of science, that the meetings of the Association, wherever held, are well attended, much applanded, and more valued. What interesting results would foliow if some benevolent business men would take the philosophers in hand, and do the work of organization and publicity for them, are incalculable.

them, are incalculable.

The Athenaum makes a violent attempt this week to add interest to the present gathering of the

The Albenaum makes a violent attempt this week to add interest to the present gathering of the friends of science by telling the world that Dundee centains 90,000 honest bodies—that the banks of the Tay have sand terraces—that Perth was formerly jealous of Dundee—that the town burned witches—that Claverhouse was not so bad as ballads paint him—that Lord Kilsyth married a widow who lost

him—that Lord Kilsyth married a widow who lost her wedding ring—that the tombstones are very flattering to the ladies, and that East Gate where Wishart preached has been preserved in honor of the brave missionary—which is the best thing in the catalogue of Dundee's virtues. The town, however, is spirited and expansive, and will honor their illus-

trious scientific visitors as only Scotchmen in this part of the world can. We shall see in a lew hours what communication science has to make in this vigorous but unhistoric spot, which is waiting to grow \$\frac{1}{2}\text{aous}\$, and, let us hope, is on the way to it.

MEXICO.

LETTER FROM ESCOREDO TO MINISTER ROMERO.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The following letter

vas received to-day by Señor Romero, from Gen. Esco-

Señor Don MATEAS ROMERO—My Esteemed Friend: I only received your very kind letter of the 5th uit, to-day, the delay in its reception having been occasioned by the fact of my having gone to the City of Mexico. I am not

fact of my having gone to the City of Mexico. I am not surprised at the means which my enemies have availed themselves of in the United States to give me the bad character which they attempt, for the sole purpose of injuring my reputation, because, as they are also the enemies of my country, they must seek to discharge their venom against all its true and loyal servants, and I believe I have a right to count myself of the number. I have the full satisfaction of having been governed in my public conduct by the prescriptions of the law and the instructions of my Government, and thus, as I believe I have, won the esteem of all true Mexicus. I have absolutely no fear of the slanders and accusations of others. I thank you much for your official denial of the accusations mole against me by the writers.

cusations of others. I thank you much to you denial of the accusations made against me by the writers of which you make mention in your letter, for this is to me an additional evidence of your esteem and true friendship. I remain, as ever, your sincere and devoted friend. M. Esconedo.

bedo, dated San Luis, Aug. 5:

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN. A FENIAN RIOT IN MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 19-Noon .- Quite a serious Fenian riot occurred in this city to-day, resulting in the killing and wounding of several persons. While a strong police escort was conducting the Fenian Kelly (recently arrested in this city) and Deasy from the jail to the railroad depot, preparatory to their of people, armed with clubs, stones, and fire-arms. A desperate battle ensued for a time, when the police, finding themselves overpowered, were obliged to give way. The prisoners were rescued by the mob, and carried off in triumph. The city is now quiet. One policeman was killed, and several others Many of the rioters were also badly injured. A proclamation was immediately issued by the authorities, offering a reward of £300 for the re-

2 p. m .- Up to this hour six persons have been arrested for participation in the riot.

LONDON, Sep. 19-Evening.-Telegrams received from Manchester up to 5 o'clock this evening anounce that the rescued prisoners are still at large, though it is thought they cannot have escaped from the city. A great many rioters have been arrested. THE ANGLICAN SYNOD.

The second meeting of the Pan-Anglician Synod

was held yesterday at the Archepiscopal Palace at BANK OF ENGLAND.

The regular weekly returns of the Bank of England, published this evening, show that the bullion in vault has increased £150,000 sterking since the last re port. The excess of specie now on hand over the amount represented by the circulating notes of the bank is greater than ever before.

THE WAR IN CRETE.

LONDON, Sept. 19.-The contradictory stories in regard to the war in Crete still prevail. The Greeks deny that the Turks have been successful in their battles with the Cretans.

THE UNITED STATES DECLINE TO MEDIATE. VIENNA, Sept. 19 .- The Presse this morning, in a leading article, says that the United States had deslined to mediate in the matter of Crete.

GERMANY.

THE PRUSSIAN BUDGET. BERLIN, Sept. 19.-The Minister of Finance, Baron von der Heydt, presented the Budget in the Parliament to-day. The national income for the year is estimated at 52,000,000 thalers, and the expenditures at 72,000,000. The deficit is to be shared between Prussia, Saxony, &c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 19-2 p. m.-The Hamburg American Company's steamship Germania, Capt. Haack, which left New-York on the 7th inst., arrived here about noon

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 19-2 p. m .- The ship Detroit, Capt. Curtis, which recently sailed from Shields for San Francisco, put into this port leaky to-day, having experienced

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 18—Evening.—The money market closed quiet. Consols, 943. The chief American securities closed at the following rates: Eric shares, 44; Illinois Centrals, 772: Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated bonds, 225;

Sept. 19-Noon.-Consols 941 for money. American Securities .- The following are the opening prices of the chief American securities: United States bonds, 731-16; Erie shares, 44; Illinois Centrals, 772; Atlantic and Great Western, 223. The above prices are made without reference to the market in New-York. The report of yester day's quotations in that city, owing to the prostration of the telegraph wires, have failed to come to hand.

Afternoon.—American securities are generally quiet and unchanged. United States bonds, however, have slightly

declined, and are quoted at 73. securities closed at the following rates: United States Pive-Twenty bonds, 73; Illinois Central Railway shares, 171; Eric Railway shares, 44; Atlantic and Great Western Donsolidated bonds, 221. 4:2
[We are still without commercial advices from New-

York, and the prices above given are consequently made without reference to the American market.]

FRANKFORT, Sept. 18-Evening,-United States Fiveswenty bonds closed at 761 for the issue of 1862.

Sept. 19 .- Sales of United States Five-twenties were made to-day at 76% for the old issue.

Evening .- United States bonds closed at 761 for the

issue of 1862. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18-Evening .- Toward the close of the Cotton market to-day a less active feeling manifested Itself, and the sales, therefore, only reached 15,000 bales, Instead of 20,000 bales, as calculated upon at 2 o'clock. The following are the closing quotations: Middling Uplands, 9id.; Middling Orleans, 9id. Breadstuffs-Wheat, 13/6 P cental for White California. Corn, 39/6 P quarter for Mixed Western. Peas, 42/6 P 504 B for Canadian. Barley, 5/1 P 60 lb, for American. Oats, 3/6 P 45 lb, for American. Cheese, 53/6 P cwt. for Middling American. Beef, 147/6 P 304 fb for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 71/ V 800 is for Prime City Mess. Lard, 50/9 & cwt. for American. Bacon, 42/6 P cwt. for Middles. Produce dull and undeanged-Rosin, 8/ W cwt. for Common American, and 12/ for Medium. Tallow, 44/3 \$\psi\$ cwt. for American. Pot Ashes, 31/ P cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 28/ P Petroleum, 10d. & gallon for Spirits, and 1/5 for

Standard White. Glover Seed, 41/ P cwt. for American Sept. 19-Noon.-Owing to the improved trade report the Cotton market opens with considerable activity. The sales to-day are likely to reach 12,000 bales. Prices are unchanged, viz., 91d. for Middling Uplands ; 91d. for Middling Orleans. The Breadstuffs market is quite firm. Corn has advanced 6d. and is now quoted at 40/ per qr. for Mixed Western. Produce and Provisions are un

Afternoon.-The market for articles of American Pro duce is generally quiet and steady. Lard has advanced 6d. and is now quoted at 51/3 per cwt. Cheese has deelined to 53/ per cwt. for Middling American. Spirits Turpentine has advanced to 28/6 per cwt.

Evening.—Notwithstanding the moderate activity in the Cotton market, prices have declined fully up to the estimate made at the opening, i. e., 12,000 bales. The following are the Uplands, 9gd.; Middling Orleans, 9gd. market is firmer; Wheat, 13/6 per cental for California White; Barley, 5/1 per bush.; Oats, 3/6 per bush.; Corn, 46/ per quarter for Mixed Western; Peas, 44/6 per 504 B. The usual authorities quote as follows: Cheese, 63/ per ewt. for Middling American; Beef, 147/6 for Extra Prime Mess; Pork, 71/ for Eastern Prime Mess; Lard, 51/3 per cwt. ; Bacon, 42/6 per cwt. for Cumberland Cut Middles Bosin, 8/ per cwt. for Common, and 12/ for Medium; Petroleum, 1ed. per gallon for Spirits, and 1/5 for Standard White; Spirits Turpentine, 23/6 per cwt.; Ashes, 31/ for

Pots : Tallow, 44/3 per cwt. LONDON, Sept. 18-Evening.-No. 12 Dutch Standard Bugar, 25). Calcutta Linseed, 68/6 per quarter. Whale Oil, £40 per 222 gallons. Lanseed Oil, £39 per tun. 8perm Oil, £115 per tun. Linseed Cakes, £10 5/ per tun for feed-

Sept. 19-Evening.-Sugar, 25/ for No. 12 D. S. Olls quiet and unchanged.

ARTWERP, Sept. 18-Evening.-The Petroleum market closes firm at 554 francs for Standard White. Sept. 19-Evening.-Petroleum is dull, and prices have Seclined to 544 francs.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THIRTY-SEVENTH MEETING OF THE BRITISH AS-SOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AT DUNDEE. Our Special Correspondent.

DUNDEE, Sept. 3, 1867. On the Frith of Tay, where I write, the British Parliament of Science is assembling for the thirty-seventh time. Every year, when the London political Parliament is fairly dispersed, the scientific House of Commons convenes itself. This assembly, known by the long name of "The British Association for the Advancement of Science," holds its thirtyseventh annual meeting in Dundee this year, and the NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1867.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEWS OF THE DEATH OF SIR FREDERICK BRUCE-MR. SCARLETT, LATELY BRITISH MINISTER TO MEXICO, HIS PROBABLE SUC-CESSOR-GEN. GRANT AND REGISTRATION-DESPERATE EFFORTS OF MR. SEWARD TO BUY TERRITORY-REBEL TESTIMONY IN FA-VOR OF FITZ JOHN PORTER—DEPARTURE OF CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE FROM WASHINGTON. I TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 19, 1867. The news of the sudden death of Sir Frederick Bruce at Boston reached here early this morning, and yat Hastings. The B. S. S. has had a new President every year—the N. S. S. has had Lord Broughau for its continuous President from its formation until last year. It is the older, the original, and more celebracreated a most painful sensation. It is said that, next to Lord Napier, he was one of the most amiable its continuous President from its formation until last year. It is the older, the original, and more celebrated and important association—"The British," whose proceedings I now chronicle.

Its history is odd. The Association arose no how, and it has gone in the same way. It has, however, done good service, and is effective still, and occasionally brilliant. About the year 1823 certain men of science in Germany began to meet together, take tea, and talk on science annually. After observing this wholesome pacific habit for eight years, it occurred to Sir David Brewster that Englishmen might do that, and he suggested to John Phillips of the Philosophical Society of York that he should invite about 100 philosophers to meet in York, and see if the German idea could be acted upon. Three hundred and fifty invitations went out, and Curator Phillips paced the gardens of the Philosophic Society the day preceding the meeting awaiting the tumultunus arrival of a crowd of the 150 sarans. Only four persons appeared, and these were personal friends of the Curator, who had probably come out of compassion to see if he was all there himself. A meeting somehow got itself held. Lord Fitzwilliam was appointed President, and every year since the Association has assembled in one or other of the chief towns or cities of Grent Britain with increasing numbers, success, reputation, and usefulness, and now the "Wise Week," as it is called in which the diplomats ever sent to the United States by the British Government. With all the high breeding of his royal Scotch blood he combined the social graces of a truly cosmopolitan traveler and English gentle man, and endeared himself to all who enjoyed the privilege of his acquaintance. He is a younger brother of the late great Lord Elgin of Canadian, China, and India celebrity, and bore a strong resemblance to him, particularly in the lofty urbanity of his manners Sir Frederic Bruce was a bachelor and lived a quiet and easy life while here. It is not at all unlikely that Mr. Scarlett, lately British Minister in Mexico, will be appointed as his successor. In the mean time Mr. Ford, the first Secretary of Legation, will be the acting Minister. The wishes of Sir Frederick's relatives and the British Government will be followed as regards his remains, and in all probability they will be transferred to the family vault of the Bruce famichief towns or cities of Great Britain with increasing numbers, success, reputation, and usefulness, and now the "Wise Week," as it is called, in which the philosophers meet, is renowned in the annals of the town distinguished by the presence of the members of this eminent Association. Six times Scotland has been honored by the Association taking up its high discourse within its borders. The fourth meeting of the Society was held in Edinburgh in 1834. The tenth meeting was held in Glasgow in 1849. The twentieth meeting was again held in Edinburgh (1850), when Sir David Brewster, himself a Scotchman, and the originator of the Association. Was appropriately made its President on the occasion. The twenty-fifth assemblage of the British Science Society (1855) was again convened in Glasgow, and in 1850 the twenty-ninth annual meeting was celebrated under royal auspices in the ancient city of ly in Scotland. Mr. Howard, First Secretary of the British Legation here, and the French Minister, left for Boston this morning. A dispatch was sent by Cable to England to know what disposition should be made of the body.

The statement telegraphed to a Boston Johnson paper, to the effect that Gen. Grant would issue an order at once extending registration in the Southern States until the 2d of November, is incorrect. At least, Gen. Grant disclaims any knowledge of having in contemplation any such orders. He will not interfere with any of the military commanders, not thinking it necessary, as the reconstruction act plainly sets forth that registration shall not be extended beyond the 1st of October. The limit of five days for revision of registration lists in Louisiana has ended, and registration is closed for good. There were few additions to the lists.

Col. Wood of Brooklyn, Collector of the Hd Internal Reuenue District, arrived here to-day. It is said that Col. Wood is beginning early to push his lect are northern. The south here is stately, luxurious, territorial, sonnolent, and not much given to believe in science, which commerce and progress needs so much, and values so justly and it highly. Sir Roderick Murchison, the veteran men or of the association, is a Scotchman, and so have been the chief leaders of the Society, and in England the northern counties have furnished its ablest supporters. It was York, and not Oxford, where the nativity of the association occurred. True, the Conybeares and Bucklands of Oxford, and a nest of fertile and heretical geologists settled in Oxford, afforded the association bold and early support.

The addresses of the Presidents of the Association constitute a remarkable and entertaining history of the progress of science during 37 years. One of the merits of the Society is that the most eminent men of the day are induced to occupy its chair, and successively deliver a comprehensive and historical address, setting forth the position and achievements of science down to that hour. Of all the addresses delivered in the long series alluded to, that of Prince Albert's was beyond all question the clearest, ablest, and most popular. With a good deal of truth and some satire he called Scotland "the bare back-bone of the globe." Rabelais could not have said it better. He defined science as the knowledge of what we know—the consciousness of human knowledge. He wisely told the Association that "it was a popular association inviting the uninitiated—the public at large to join it." This is precisely what the great Association would become. In one sense science will never be popular. Its necessary care, its caution, its modesty, its patience, its reserve, its caution, its modesty, its patience, its reserve, its caution, its claim for the Naval Office in New-York. It will be remembered that he was one of the prominent candidates for the place last Winter, and several times was sure he had it, having had the promise of the President to that effect. Deputy Naval Officer Franklin is now, and has been, Acting Naval Officer since the death of the last incumbent of the place. The general impression prevails that Franklin, being only acting Naval Officer, cannot receive the land fee of that office as if he were the regular Naval Officer. This is a mist ke. The matter was some time ago referred to the 8 cretary of the Treassury and he decided that Franklin as acting Naval Officer was entitled to all the fees and emoluments of the office. This is the reason why Franklin's friends are so anxious that no regular appointment

Chief-Justice Chase left this morning for Cincinnati, and expects to return in November.

Some days ago a paragraph appeared in a New-York paper in relation to the endeavors of our Government to purchase a naval station in the waters of the West Indies. This statement was incomplete in several particulars. The facts are that Secretary Seward had in view the purchase of one of three places. The Island of St. Thomas, belonging to Denmark; SamanajBay, in the Island of St. Domingo, and an island off Cuba, the property of Spain. The attempted purchase of Samana failed, and when Mr. Bancroft left for his post at Berlin he was authorized deavor to purchase the island off the caust of Cuba. This also failed. He was then ordered to visit Denmark and negotiate for the purchase of St. Thomas. He sent Senator Doolittle to Denmark on the mission, and news has just reached here that he has failed also to accomplish a purchase. Judge Holt states that his reason for disapproving

The managers of this association are chiefly Oxford men, and it is wonderful to an American how far Oxford teachers are behind the world. Nothing created moves so slowly as an Oxford man. The British association owes everything to the press, which records its proceedings and noises abroad its fame—or rather makes its fame. Within 10 days the press of New-York will proclaim its proceedings in Dundee. The association itself publishes a record of its proceedings, but it will be September, 1868, before such record appears. On my way to Dundee, I stopped at a town on the Scottish border, at the house of a membe. If the association, and while I was there, the post delivered the volume of the Transactions of the Association in Nottingham last year, held August, 1866. When old Caxton had only a wooden press, he would have brought out the volume months earlier—and this is the celerity of action on the part of a Society for the advancement of social science.

No one can hear of this association from one end of the year to another. It annually appears to drop down from the clouds. Nobody knows whence it comes or whither it goeth. After 37 years it has no office in London—no place where its transactions are kept, no representation of which the public are conscious. In Fleet-st., London, in the midst of that maze of buildings where Dr. Johnson lived and wandered, Mr. Spottiswoode, the treasurer and printer of the association is supposed to burrow. His place the sentence in the case of the Lieutenant who was dismissed the service, as is alleged, for having attempted to force a Mississippi inn-keeper to board his (the Lieutenant's) paramour, were, that the evidence in the case showed that the Lieutenant made no attempt to use force with U. S. soldiers. The inn-keeper swore that the Lieutenant did send for a Corporal's gnard of three men and attempted to force him; and, in rebuttal, the three United States soldiers aforesaid swore that their being present was a mere accident, and that they never received any orders to force the innkeeper, or to guard his property. The evidence further showed, in the opinion of Judge Holt, that the sentence on the Lieutenant, who had a good war record, was too severe, and warrented some leniency.

Gen. Grant has sent letters to the variou Commanders of Military Departments asking for a report of all the eperations in their Departments to the end of the 30th instant. This is for the purpose of obtaining information for his forthcoming annual report to the President, and for presentation to Con-

had to trace the vital point of the British Association. Every year they invite the eminent men of science of foreign countries to attend and take part in their annual proceedings. But a short time ago the Secretary was using an address book which had not been revised for twenty years. The result was that the Association was myiting dead professors, who, in these days of spiritualism, might be able to come, but who certainly never hitherto appeared. Other philosophers had "gone away and left no address," and not a few heard of the invitation to attend one Gens. Sheridan and Sickles are expected to arrive in this city to-morrow. Rooms have been engaged for each at the hotels.

One of the letters filed in Fitz John Porter's applications for a new trial is from an ex-Rebel General, who, speaking of the Rebel movements, says: "We were ready for any attack at 11 o'clock a.m., Aug. 29, and we were all particularly anxions for a battle after 12 o'clock m., Lee more so than any of us. Artillery could not possibly be handled upon the ground on our right, and it was difficult to handle infantry in that position. If you had attacked us at any time during that day, your troops would have been destroyed that is if we had been attacked by less than 25,000 men." One point made against Porter at the trial was that if he had attacked the Rebels by 5 o'clock that day, the enemy would have been defeated. His force was about 11,000.

Gov. Fenton is still here. He visited most of the Departments to day. He called at the White House and left his card, but did not see Mr. Johnson. The Governor spent a long time with Secretary Seward this afternoon, and was with Secretary McCulloch and the Paymaster-General for some time, looking after the war claims of New York and her soldiers. The clerks in the Departments here, bailing from New York, were about tendering the Governor a serenade, but he hearing of it declined the compli-

Gov. English of Connecticut has been here for the last two days. He has had several interviews with the President, who has made a great deal of fuss over him, and had him in consultation with other prominent Democrats who form the kitchen Cabinet at the White House. It is said that Gov. English favors a change of at least two Cabinet officers.

It is a curious fact that as yet the President's proclamation about civil supremacy which has been distributed in nearly all the Departments here, has not been sent to Gen. Spinner, United States Treasurer, for distribution among his many clerks. The General is known to be one of the bitterest of Radicals, and it was thought he would be the first to receive the proclamation.

Senator Thaver left here to-day to stump Ohio for the Radicals. He says he will tell the people that he has official information that President Johnson intends committing the overt act of revolution.

Randail and the other Philadelphia Democratic politicians are still here, vibrating between the White Hense and the Departments, and endeavoring to ob- | sparring exhibition

tain patronage to help their party at the coming elections. A number of Federal officers in Philadelphia, who have refused to contribute to carry on the campaign, have been reported for suspension from

Two colored men, while excavating ground in Alexandria, near the canal basin, exhumed a box containing \$67,000 in Alexandria Corporation notes, together with a will. The testator was, upon inquiry, ascertained to have fallen in the battle of

The weather has been excessively hot in this city for the past three days. The thermometer has ranged about as high as at any time during the Summer.

Business is stagnant in consequence. Edwin Booth has made another application for the remains of his brother, J. Wilkes Booth. The application was referred to Judge Holt and refused.

Information has been received at the Treasury Department to-day, from Haverhill, Mass., that the Hon. S. B. Colby. Register of the Treasury, is no better, but is expected to die.

The T. B. Munson of Virginia who was buried here to-day was widely known, not only as the owner of Munson's Hill, where the Rebels held McClellan at bay for six weeks by wooden guns, but also as one of the few prominent Virginians who voted for Lincoln in 1860, though notified at the time that it would be

at the risk of his life if he did so. Gen. Hancock called on the President this morning, and remained but a few minutes. He had an interview of an hour's duration with Mr. Johnson to-

Congressman Robinson of Brooklyn and Gen. Egan and Fitz John Porter had interviews with the President to-day.

The Navy Department has intelligence of the death by yellow fever, on the 12th inst., at the Pensacola Navy-Yard, of Acting Master H. C. Wade, commanding the Yucca; also, on board of the Tacony, on the 15th inst., of Frank Supples, ordinary seaman; also, on the 16th, of J. F. Wiedlin, private of marines, and on the 17th, of Wm. Paul, Quarter-Gunner.

Gen. Townsend has received a dispatch from Capt. Swartout, dated Galveston, 18th inst., announcing that Mrs. Griffin, wife of the late Brevet Major-Gen. Griffin, left there on the 16th for New-York. She was

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Chandler, and Commissioner of Internal Revenue Rollins, returned to Washington this morning, and are at their respec-

SENATOR MORTON ON THE FINANCES. Senator Morton, in a letter disapproving the policy of attempting to pay off any considerable portion of the national debt at once, says:

of the antional debt at once, says:

"This generation has to discharge a large State, County, and Mamicipal indabtedness growing out of the war, and within the next ten years will have to pay not less than \$600,000,000 for pensions and bounties, beside extraordinary expenses for Indian wars and other causes. In ten years our population will have increased 10,000,000, and our taxable property nearly doubled in value. In ten years a tax twice in amount can be borne easier than the lax of to-day. Within ten years the Southern States will be reconstructed and in the enjoyment of comparative prosperity. Within ten years, and perhaps within five, the increase of population, wealth and capital will enable the Government to sell at par bonds bearing a much lower rate of interest than the present, and thus consolidate and reduce the debt. Should the Government find itself at any time in possession of coin or currency that can be applied to the reduction of the debt, it should, of course, be promptly applied; but any attempt to pay the bonded debt in advance, by heavy taxation, or by inflating the currency, will be unnecessary, unwise, and injurious. In fifteen years, and possibly in five, the difference in value between gold and greenbacks will have ceased to exist, by a gradual return to specie payment, and the question of the mode of payment of the bonds, whether in gold or greenbacks, will have eccaned in value between gold and greenbacks will have ceased to exist, by a gradual return to specie payment, and the question of the mode of payment of the bonds, whether in gold or greenbacks, will have become unimportant. Specie payments can be reached without contracting the currency, without a financial convulsion. The decline of gold from 200 to 40 brought a corresponding reduction in the price of property, attended with great loss and derangement of tusiness. Another inflation of the currency would be attended with another ascent and descent of prices, and with immense disasters to the nation. What the country needs is

THE MORMONS.

VIOLENT HARANGUES AGAINST THE GOVERN-

St. Louis, Sept. 19 .- A violent harangue was delivered at the Tabernacle in Salt Lake on the 8th inst. Brother Slean, editor of The Descret News, declared himself a polygamist and would remain so. He had violated and would continue to violate the laws of Congress pro hibiting polygamy. He denounced the Government as tyrannical and unjust, and as having no right to make laws for the Saints. He urged upon the Saints the practutions and for the enhancement of their salvation. Each Kimball followed, approving of the sentiments uttered by Brother Sloan as a polygamist. He was sound. He (Kimball) had seventy children already, and calculated that the Kimball family in fifty years would outnumber the present aggregate of Saints.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAM-TUG - SIX PERSONS KILLED, FIVE INJURED.

DETROIT, Sept. 19 .- The steam-tug W. K. Miner exploded her boiler last night, totally destroying the boat and instantly killing Capt. Robert Pridgeon Mate Elias Pridgeon, Engineer Brampton, two firemer and the cook. The names of the latter were not ascer tained. Five others were badly injured, one of whom will die. The tug Miner was uninsured, and worth \$20,000 she was owned by John Pridgeon of Detroit. The engineer's name was John Kircheau, and the clerk's William Bampton : also, two men named Charley and John, surnames unknown. None of the bodies have yet been recovered. Among the injured are Thomas Daniels of Buffalo, badly scalded and thought fatally; Walter Cartwright of Detroit, fatally injured in the back: Oscar Cartwright of Detroit, badly scalded; Michael McQueeny and James Scoffeld, bruised and scalded, but not seriously The captain and mate are both lost, and were brothers of

GEN. SHERIDAN AT PITTSBURGH. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 19.—Gen. Sheridan passed through this city this evening en route for the East. He was received at the depot by a large number of citizens, and fireworks were set off during the few minutes he was here. He left on the 104 o'clock train.

THE UNIVERSALIST CONVENTION. BALTIMORE, Sept. 19 .- The General Convention of Universalists adjourned this evening to meet in September next at Providence. The Hon. Israel Wash rne of Maine, Thomas A. Goddard of Massachusetts, the Rev. Dr. Rider of Chicago, the Rev. Richard Eddy of Philadelphia, and the Hon. Horace Greeley of New-York, Finiadelphia, and the Hon. Horace Greeley of New York, were appointed a committee to take into consideration the propriety of celebrating the Centennial Anniversary of the Universalist Church, and report at the next session of the Convention. The following resolutions offered by the Rev. Mr. Ballou of Boston, were adopted without a dis-senting yote:

Rev. Mr. Halloul of Boston, were accurately vote:

Resolved, That this Convention reaffirm its abiding faith in the great

Resolved, That this Convention reaffirm its abiding faith in the great

Christian principles of human equality and brotherhood, and its conviction
that they determine the spirit and form of all civil institutions, as well as
guide the affairs of private life; and while rejecting that the strife of
guide the affairs of private life; and while rejecting that the strife of
agust has ceased so victoriously in the vindication of the sational life and
aunity, we deem it important to recognize the fact that the war of idea
unity, we deem it important to recognize the fact that the war of idea
unity, we deem it important to recognize the fact that the war of idea
copies shall constitute the nation's guide, so that the wast sacrifice of blood
ciples shall constitute the nation's guide, so that the vast sacrifice of blood
ciples shall not be lost to us and the
accuracy of the world. and treasure which we have so freely made shall not be lost to us and the progress of the world.

Progress of the world.

Resolved, That with peculiar satisfaction we recall the fact that the denomination and the denominational press have so generally been layal to these principles as constituting the divine rule of right in all civil affairs.

THE MISSOURI SECRETARY OF STATE ASSAULTED BY AN EDITOR.

St. Louis, Sept. 19.-Francis Rodman, Secretary of State, had a personal altereation with Mr. Schir ack, associate editor of The Westliche Post, yesterday poker. The difficulty grew out of the publication of an article which was recently printed in a Jefferson City Radical paper, referring to the sale of the Iron Mountain Rattroad, and charged that over \$800,000 of the construction bonds have been illegally issued to the present own.

ers of that read.

Mike McCoole and Aaron Jones will give their first sparring exhibition here next Monday, after which they

THE INDIAN WAR.

CONSOLIDATION OF HOSTILE TRIBES-SEVERE FIGHTING-MONTANA VOLUNTEERS IN THE

St. Louis, Sept. 19 .- Letters from Fort odge say that the Indians are very numerous in that vicinity The scouts say that the Cheyennes, Arrapahoes amanches and Kiowas, were consolidated, and there are ,000 of them on the war path. On the 10th inst., thirty miles from Fort Dodge, a train of forty wagons laden with Spencer rife ammunition and Quartermasters stores, en route for Fort Dodge, was attacked by Indiana and five wagons captured. On the day following, another train was attacked 25 miles above Fort Dodge, and four men were killed and 12 mules captured. Near Fort Lyon, about the same time, a train bound to New-Mexico was attacked by the savages and 60 mules carried off. The Stage Company's station at Cameron's crossing was robbed of 10 mules on the same night.

A telegram from North Platte on the 17th inst., says that the Indian Commissioners have arrived. Two hundred Judians are there with Spotted Tail, Standing Elk, Swift Bear, Pawnee Killer, and Turkey Foot, and other Chiefs. A consultation was to be held yesterday afternoon. miles from Fort Dodge, a train of forty wagons laden

children, were delivered up by Spotted rail to the Commissioners.

The Montana volunteers under Col. Howel had a fight with Indians on Boulder River on the 50th of August. The troops afterward found the outfitting tools and a coat belonging to Capts. Westen and Hodge, who were reported killed on the 2d August. The coat had several bullet and arrow holes through it. Three men were picked up, all severely wounded, who report that they fought the Indians all the way from Fort Smith, and confirm previous reports about the fight at that post. One lieutenant and three men killed and three wounded. All the hay in that vicinity is burned.

Col. Howel has been reinforced with 80 men and a pieco of artillery. Capt. Nelson is pushing for the Yellow Stone against the Upper Sloux and Blackfeet. It is stated that the Crows, though professing peace, were undonbtedly engaged in many depredations throughout that country.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS ESTIMATED AT 2,200 IN

THE HOSTILE INDIANS ESTIMATED AT 2,200 IN

NUMBER-ANOTHER COUNCIL WITH SA-

ST. Louis, Sept. 19 .- The Republican's correpondent with the Indian Commissioners, writing from

"An officer who has just arrived, after traversing the country from Big Horn River, estimates the number of hostile Indians of the north at 2,200, most of whom are under the sway of Red Cloud, the chief of the Upper Brule Sioux. Several hostile tribes are now concentrated about Rose Brule, on the northern slope of the Rocky Mountains, between Forts Phil. Kearney and C. F. Smith. Red Cloud is reported by Iron Bull to have said "We do not want peace, because when we are at peace we are poor; now we are rish." Large numbers of Indians congregated at Fort Rice to meet the Peace Commissioners on their way up the Missouri River, and were greatly fisappointed when they learned the Commission was obliged to turn back.

BLECTION INTELLIGENCE.

MARYLAND.

THE VOTE ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION. MARYLAND, Sept. 19.-Partial returns from est of the counties of the State foot up a majority of s, see for the new Constitution in addition to the majority in this city, which was 10,584. Some counties are yet to be heard from, but they will increase the majority.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE BY COUNTIES. The following are the official returns from 440

cities, towns, at	of plantations			
ittes, towns, at	ice prantations			00
			1800.	
Counties.	Chamberlain.		Chamberlain.	Fillatiu
Androscoggin	3,424		4,352	1,9
Aroostook	1,311		1,409	77
Cumberland	6,770		8,402	5,5
Franklin		1,590	2,587	1,38
Hancock		1.958	3,315	1,81
Kennebec			7,090	2,71
Knox			2,723	2,18
		1.000	2,201	1.77
Lincoln		2 000	4,526	8,10
Oxford			8,551	4.1
Penobscot				-
Piscataquis	1,590		1,812	8
Sagadahoe	1,877		2,523	
Somerset	8,783		4,818	2,6
Waldo		3,019	4,069	2,3
Washington			3,404	2,3)
York			6,650	5,7
101A			********	-
motor)	FC 100	44.702	68,022	40,3
Total	56,406	22.704		27,7
Chamberlain's 1				
There are he	t 40 small to	wns and	plantation	ns to t

made up of about 45 Democrats There will be many contested seats.

THE WEST INDIES.

PORTO RICO.

HAVANA, Sept. 17 .- Advices from Porto Rico o the 7th inst. have been received. Official dispatches had approved the appointment of Edward Koopisch as United States Consular Agent at Aquadilla. A telegraph line from San Juan to Humacoa was to be established. had been received there that the Queen's Government

established.

A hurricane was expected on the St. Domingo coast.

The English brig E. A. Bernard, from Philadelphia, spoke, on the 12th inst. an English steamer from Liverpool, bound to New-Orleans, off the Great Isaacs in distress. Her shaft was broken, and she had lost her screw. She asked for assistance.

HAVANA, Sept. 17 .- The Government of the Island has accorded to tax-payers only eight days more for their payments, after which all delinquents will be heavily fined. Large amounts of taxes still remain un-

Exchange steady: rates for bills on London and Paris Exchange steady; rates for bills on London and Paris unchanged; U. S. currency quoted at 24½ 24½ discount. The market for Sugar is quiet; sales made on the basis of 84 reals per arobe. Produce—Potatoes, 5½: Apples, 6½. Sailed—Steamers Darien for Martinique, Palayo for 8t. Thomas, and Cuba for New-Orleans.

Sept. 18.—Exchange dull, and httle sold. Sugar market inactive, but prices unchanged. Produce market quiet; sales small.

The steamer Morsella, from Cadiz, has arrived here to take the place of the steamer Ciudad Ciudal, which was wrecked.

wrecked.
Sailed—steamers France for St. Nazaire, and Governor
Marvin for Key West, and English brig Victoria for Pen-

sacola.

Sept. 19.—Exchange—Quotations unchanged. Sugar market more active; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 8½@9] reals \$\psi\$ arobe. Produce market unaltered.

Arrived—steamer Missouri from New-York. Salled—brig Poinsett for Boston; English schooler Oriental for

CANADA.

DEMAND FOR THE EXTRADITION OF A NEW-YORK FORGER.

TORONTO, Canada, Sept. 19 .- Adrian Harer. me of the New-York forgers, was before Court again to day, on the demand of the United States for his extradi-tion. The case was postponed till the 24th.

NOVA SCOTIA. THE ELECTIONS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 19 .- The elections have resulted in a defeat of the Unionists Dominion and local candidates in every county, save two in the Province. Howe and Tupper are both successful.

NEW-ENGLAND.

A SCHOOL WRIPPING CASE. Boston, Sept. 19 .- The trial of L. M. Chase, a school teacher in Koxbury, for whipping a boy pupil for throwing stones in the street on his way to school, re-sulted in a verdict of acquittal.

RECEPTION OF RISHOP WOOD IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1s.-The return home of Bishop Wood from Rome, was to have been celebrated of lishop Wood from Rome, was to have been celebrated to day by a grand procession of Catholle societies and citizens, but the non-arrival of the steamship Arago at New-York from Southampton in season to allow of his reaching here in time, has caused the public repoicings over his return to be postponed to another day. The Philopatrian Society, on learning that the hishop was to arrive at the New-York depot at 2 o'clock, formed in procession and marched thither, where they met the Bishop and escorted him to bis residence. aim to his residence.

PACING AT ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, Sept. 19 .- In the pacing race at

Trotting Park this afternoon, Dan Voorhees took the first heat in 2221. Billy hoyce won the next three heats in 222, 2212, and 210. Dan Voorhees was distanced in the second heat. Magouster made the first half mile in the first heat in 108. The owner of Billy Boyce amounced after the race that he would match his horse against any pacing herse in the country for any amount of money.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE METROPOLITAN COMMISSIONS.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION TO THE CON-STITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK, Sept., 1887, No. 813 Broadway.

Hon. WM. A. WHEELER, President of the Convention to Revise the Constitution of the State of New York.

DEAR SIR: The Citizens' Association respect-

fully begs leave to inform you, and through you the Con vention, on the subject of making suitable provision in the Revised Constitution for the continuance and efficient operation of the Commissions established within the Metropolitan District of which New-York City forms the The exercise of certain governmental functions through

their agency is neither novel nor peculiar to our own State

or city. London has the following Commissions, viz.: I.
The Board of Police. 2. The Board of Health. 3. The

Commissioners of Excise. 4. The Commissioners of Sew-

dissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury. 7. The Com-

sioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests. S. The Com-missioners of the Metropolis Turupike Road. 9. The Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses. 10. The Commissioners of Inland Revenue. 11. The Board of Improve-ment Commissioners. 12. The Public Works Loan Commissioners. 13. The Poor Law Board. And Baltimore the following, viz.: 1. The Commissioners of Finance. 2. The Commissioners of the Water Department. 3. The Commissioners of Public Schools. 4. The City Commissioners 5. The Commissioners of Druid Hill Park. 6. The Com-5. The Commissioners of Bruid Hill Park. 6. The Commissioners of the Heath Department. 7. The Board of Visitors of the City Jail. 8. The Harbor Commissioners. 9. The Board of Police Commissioners. 10. The Board of Fire Commissioners. 11. The Commissioners of Street Openings; while they are found in many other States. . The laca of absolute local self-government in the city of New-York has no foundation in our past history, and is at war with the fundamental principles of State supremacy. The State of New-York never allows any pertion of its territory, be it town, county, of city, a local independence, but subjects all parts of its domain to the supreme authority of the State itself. When a charter is given to a village for the convenience of its inhabitants, the better preservation of order, the protection of private rights, and the suppression of local evils, the State confers upon such village certain special powers, which may be recalled by the Legislature at will, and differ widely from irrevocable grants of property. In the excress of such powers, the village officials, in effect, are merely deputed to perform a portion of the functions of the State government at that particular place. So, on a larger scale, the city of New-York, from time to time, has received authority from the State for the purposes of local government, but always subject to the superior power of the State. The great amount of property and the large population of this city render it expedient, and even necessary, that the provisions for the local government here should be ample and comprehensive; but the fundamental principle of the subordination of the local government of a District to the general government of the whole State is the same here as in the case of any mere village. So far as New-York is concerned, it will be found that it is entirely due to the experiment of our city bears no comparison in value to that missioners of the Health Department. 7. The Board of

concerned, it will be found that it is entirely due to the existence of Commissions that our city has not been despoiled and ruined. All that is purely local in the government of our city hears no comparison in value to that which emanates from State authority, while the corruption of the Legislature is caused mainly by the money taken from this city by popular branches of the money taken from this city by popular branches of the municipal government. To abolish the Commissions would be to destroy all hope of our attaining good government. It is not the capitable, the merchant, the banker, the honest laborer and largest tax-payers in this city who are opposed to Commissions; but the professed politician, the place and power secker, the trader in contracts and jobs. Some few, enument, able, and honest, men may question this form of government: but the great mass of our responsible citizens upheld it, and would be struck with terror if it were abolished.

Nothing in our form of government-requires that all offices should be filled by election. It is maintained by the ablest writers on this subject that to insure the integrity of our institutions and the efficient and economical management of public affairs, the elections should be few and held to fill the highest offices only.

The system of electing every officer, no matter how merely executive his duties, by spreading the elective franchise over so many subjects, cheapens and weakens it, and lowers the standard of character and capacity in our officials; because by multiplying the number of officers to be voted for, we render it impossible for the elector may have the time and opportunity to inform himself on on these matters in the case of one man or of a few men, but he shrinks from the task in the case of a large number of men. One of the most eminent juriats in this State, a member of the last Constitutional Convention, has stated that for 20 years he has seldom cast an intelligent vote for a local officer. The result is, that the machinery of our be call a being few, and for important offices having many appointments, the elector is more likely to inform himself as to the character and qualifications of the men offered to his choice. By multiplying the number of elective officers we do not, as is supposed, increase the real responsibility to the people, but on the contrary we decrease it. The people do not feel the keen responsibility for a bad official elected by themselves that is felt by the one man who is solely responsible for such an appointment—for each electer divides his responsibility among several thousand others. If it be true that good government is more effectually attained by extending this imaginary responsibility caused by the frequent use of the bailot-box, it follows that the best government will be realized by making every officer, elerk, and policeman elective, which, although it may appear to be absolute responsibility to the people, would in fact put an end to good government.

aginary responsibility caused by the frequent use of the ballot-hox, it follows that the best government will be realized by making every officer, clerk, and policeman elective, which, although it may appear to be absolute responsibility to the people, would in fact put an end to good government.

As regards the general plan of the State Government, which alone embraces the power of the whole people, there is no reason why it should not be modded in some measure after that of the National Union, giving to the Governor the power of appointment, subject to confirmation by the Senate, of all strictly executive or judgeal officers; and no argument presents itself why this power to appoint should cease in the case of the chief executive officers of great cities. The City of New-York is the most important division of the whole State. The commercial, financial, social, and moral relations existing between the people thereof and of other portions of the State are too intimate and, well known to require special reference in this letter. Suffice it to say that this city is, in fact the heart not only of our State but of the whole nation. Art, science, education, relajon, all have their great centers here, and, therefore, the people of our State cannot, without great danger to themselves, give over the entire government of this metropolis to the hands of those irresponsible masses among us who control the ballot-box. Again there are some offices which, by reason of their nature, should be independent of direct popular control, and especially is this the case in large cities such as New-York. Among such offices are those which have the control of the police, the public health, the protection of property and the construction and maintenance of public works or improvements, which, although local in fact, are made in character and effect.

The people of the State have many interests in this city which is their right and duty to protect. It was in consequence of the danger caused by the bread riots to the millions of dollars w

tery shops. All of these can be controlled without the expenditure of a dollar. They yield an aggregate of many thousand votes.

The foreign vote in this city is 80,000, the native vote \$2,000. By the police returns for 1866, it appears that there were \$5,528 males arrested for crime during the year, of whom \$5,600 were old enough to vote; in addition to the above, we have several other classes that can be controlled in the same way, making altogether a phalanx of over \$0,000 strong, always marching solid to the ballot-box.

lanx of over excess strong, asked the ballot-box.

We are not to be understood as saying that the present Mayor of our city would hesitate to appoint good men to office, were he entirely independent of the local politicians, or in such case would hesitate to enforce the laws upon the statute-book. It is well known that the present Mayor was not the first choice of the leaders of his party, but was put forward because the extraordinary concurrence of events forced them to place before the people the man who would most probably reserve to them the control in numerical affairs. outrol in municipal affairs.
It is in no way hazardous to state that if the enforce

ment of the Excise law were in the hands of the present Mayor, or of his subordinates, and he or they should en-force the law, it would be an impossibility for him to re-